CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

SUBJECT Economic; Technological - Industrial production

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

DATE PUBLISHED 15 Mar - 25 Apr 1951

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1951

DATE DIST. 13 Oct 1951

NO. OF PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MACHINE BUILDERS BOOST PRODUCTION THROUGHOUT USSR; UZBEKISTAN LAGS IN MANAGEMENT, TECHNOLOGY

OUTPUT DOUBLES IN 5 YEARS -- Moscow, Trud, 18 Apr 51

The production of USSR machine builders during 1950 was 2.3 times greater than in 1940. During the Five-Year Plan 34 types of press-forge automatics were put into production.

TURBINES, GENERATORS ON INCREASE -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 25 Apr 51

During the first quarter of 1951 the production of industrial items in the Leningrad area increased over the figure for the same period of 1950 to the following extent: steam turbines, 2.1 times; turbine machinery, 108 percent; generators for steam turbines, 2.4 times; compressors, 2.4 times; cranes, 123 percent; X-ray units, 120 percent.

REJECTS STILL HIGH IN UZBEK SSR -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 15 Mar 51

In 1950, the production of machine-building enterprises of the Uzbek SSR was 2.5 times greater than it was in 1946.

However, these machine-building enterprises are weakly and incompletely utilizing their reserves of fixed and working capital. In the entire machine-building industry of Uzbekistan, 13 percent of the industrial equipment is not set up, while for some individual plants this figure goes as high as 20 percent. Furthermore, equipment which is installed was utilized only 46 percent of the 1950 calendar time. Periods during which installed equipment is idle because of poorly organized repair schedules amounts to 5-7 percent of the calendar time.

In the republic as a whole, idle time of machines during working shifts is not very great. Careful time studies show, however, that this idle time amounts to 13-22 percent of the working time in some plants.

Considerable production reserves are to be found in more thorough utilization of the time during the second and the third shifts at industrial enterprises.

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI								

Maximum utilization of working time of equipment demands a smooth production schedule and uninterrupted production processes. In many leading enterprises, the daily, and even hourly plans are the immutable laws of production. Such strict adherence to the schedule reduces stoppage of machines during working shifts to a minimum. The hourly schedule followed at the Chkalov Tool Plant is extremely effective.

Unfortunately, smooth production systems have not yet been firmly established in the majority of Uzbek industries. In the Tashsel'mash Plant, for example, 70 percent of the gross production for June 1950 was turned out during the last 10 days of that month. During the same 10-day period, the gross production of the Sredazkhimmash Plant amounted to 68.8 percent of the monthly figure, while the Chirchiksel'mash Plant turned out 61.9 percent of its June gross production during the last third of the month. Neither daily nor shift schedules of these plants run evenly.

Enterprises of the republic have not been altogether successful in reducing the incidence of rejects. In 1950, average industrial losses from rejects constituted 2.6 percent of the cost of gross production, a figure which is two or three times higher than the average for leading enterprises of the entire country.

The field of auxiliary operations holds great reserves for increasing production. Reduction of the time norms for these operations through the medium of mechanization has made some progress, but only incidentally. The problem has not been approached by a single Uzbek plant as an independent and complex one.

Efforts should be made to reduce to a minimum the extra time required to repair flaws in products of the foundry and other shops, and to reduce the additional work time entailed when prescribed technological methods of production are not adhered to. These time losses amount to 4-5 percent of the working time.

Of special importance is the full utilization of technological organization methods. Under these headings come the even, planned flow of work, mechanization of production processes, speeding up of all these processes, and maintaining maximum approach of simifinished stock to the dimensions of the finished product.

Many enterprises of the republic are far behind the leading enterprises of the country in the solution of these problems. The reason for this is their inadequate application of continuous-production and automatic methods, in both large and average-series production; in their failure to develop efficient intrashop and intershop transportation systems, in insufficient mechanization of production processes, and in insufficient intensification of the majority of technological processes.

A case in point is the progress of the introduction of high-speed metal cutting into Uzbek machine-building enterprises. While considerable progress in this method has been made at the Tashsel'mash and Tashtekstil'mash plants, and, especially, at the Tashkent Pod'yemnik Plant, the over-all record is not satisfactory. With the exception of the Pod'yemnik Plant, not a single enterprise of the republic has a high-speed shop, or even a high-speed section. The proportion of mounted machine tools turned over to high-speed operations is extremely small, and in the few cases where high-speed cutting is practiced, it is limited almost exclusively to lathes.

Before high-speed cutting can be put into practice on a greater or smaller scale, many of the enterprises will have to make provision for the necessary subsidiary measures which must accompany it: progressive modernization of machine tools, centralizing of tool sharpening, manufacture of the required tools and instruments, provisions for firmly securing the part to the machine tool, etc.

Application of advanced technological organization measures in plants of the republic is proceeding very unevenly. While high-frequency tempering units are installed in the majority of the plants, advanced thermochemical methods of treatment are not applied to a sufficient degree. The same may be said of electric-spark and anode-mechanical methods of sharpening and hard surfacing. Continuous methods are weakly applied in the machine shops, especially in the utilization of conveyer lines.

The Uzbek enterprises are also lagging in the utilization of Stakhanovite labor. Few operators are capable of operating several machines at once, education systems are poorly organized, and there is insufficient dissemination of Stakhanovite methods. Such important measures as general reviews of working capital turnover, and scientific-technical conferences, are not as important as they should be in the production picture.

NEW ENTERPRISES TERIVE IN KUTAISI -- Tashkent, Zarya Vostoka, 15 Mar 51

The city of Kutaisi is today providing the country with coal-mining equipment, textiles, footwear, knitted goods, canned goods, lithopone, and various other industrial products.

At one time the leading enterprise of the city's industry was the Textile Mill, equipped with machinery made in Leningrad. During the postwar Five-Year Plan, many enterprises sprang up -- the Rion GES, the Lithopone Plant, the Silk Combine, the Canned Goods Plant, the Sewing Factory, the Leather Footwear Combine, and many local-industry enterprises and industrial cooperatives.

The gross production of Kutaisi enterprises exceeded the 1940 figure by 77.5 percent. The gross production of the Coal Mining Equipment Plant [the Gornyak Plant] alone exceeded that of the entire industry of the city for 1938. This plant has recently fulfilled orders for the construction of the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev GES, sending out 90 powerful compressors and artesian well pumps 10 days ahead of time.

Considerable success in plan fulfillment was achieved by the Lithopone Plant, Sewing Factory, Silk Combine, Canned Goods Plant, Textile Factory, and other enterprises.

Stringent measures for saving materials, both raw and processed, have been put into effect. During 1950, enterprises of Kutaisi, having met the year plan 106.7 percent, exceeded planned production by tens of millions of rubles.

In 1951 Kutaisi will turn out automobiles for the first time.

The over-all production of industrial enterprises of the city is 20-25 percent above the level for last year. A socialist competition among the industrial enterprises of Kutaisi, Leninakan, and Kirovabad is now under way.

PUT OUT NEW MACHINES -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 20 Apr 51

During the last Five-Year Plan the Alma-Ata Heavy-Machine-Building Plant turned out 150 new types of machines, and increased its production of metallurgical equipment 535 percent.

- E N D -